

REMARKS

1. Amendments to specification and claims:

Applicant cancels previous amendment "wherein the active-type light emitting devices being electrically connected to the first active device as many-to-one mapping
5 relation", which is not entered by the Examiner, and the related specification on paragraph [0012] and [0022] filed 8/16/2006.

2. Rejection of claims 1-18:

Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Friend et al. (US 6,429,601) hereinafter, Friend. Reasons of rejection are cited on page 4-9 of
10 above-mentioned Office Action.

Response:

Examiner notes that Friend has disclosed a pixel structure of an organic light-emitting display device. As shown in Fig. 3, the light-emitting display device has
15 four light-emitting areas 19a-d, a common line 12 a scan line 10 that are shared by the light-emitting areas 19a-d, and a plurality of control units 31. Each light-emitting area further has a signal line 11a-d, a switching transistor 13a-d, a storage capacitor 14a-d, and a current transistor 15a-d. Friend discloses that "*each light-emitting area 19a-d could be provided with an individual line equivalent to common line 12, each individual line being*
20 *controlled independently by the control units.*" For instance, the switching transistor 13a may individually turn on/off the light-emitting area 19a. However, the switching transistor

13a cannot turn on/off all of the light-emitting area 19a-d at the same time.

Applicant amends several claims of the present application to emphasize the characteristics of the present application. Currently amended claims 1 and 11 are repeated as follows:

- 5 1. (Currently amended) A pixel structure of an active matrix display device, the active matrix display device having a source of first potential and a source of second potential, the pixel structure comprising:
- a plurality of active-type light emitting devices connected in parallel with each other, each of the active-type light emitting devices being electrically connected between
- 10 the source of first potential and the source of second potential;
- a first active device having a first end electrically connected to a scanning line, a second end electrically connected to a data line, and a third end electrically connected to a switching end of each of the active-type light emitting devices for switching all of the active-type light emitting devices simultaneously; and
- 15 a storage capacitor having a first electrode electrically connected to the third end of the first active device and the switching end of the active-type light emitting devices, and a second electrode electrically connected to the source of first potential end.
11. (Currently amended) An active matrix display device comprising:
- 20 a plurality of scanning lines;
- a plurality of data lines;
- a plurality of pixels, each of the pixels electrically connected to one corresponding scanning line and one corresponding data line, each of the pixels comprising:

- a first active device having a first end electrically connected to the corresponding scanning line, a second end electrically connected to the corresponding data line, and a third end;
- a plurality of active-type light emitting devices electrically connected in parallel
- 5 with each other, each of the active-type light emitting devices being connected between a source of first potential and a source of second potential, each of the active-type light emitting devices comprising:
- a light emitting device electrically connected to the source of second potential; and
- 10 a second active device having a fourth end electrically connected to the third end, a fifth end electrically connected to the source of first potential, and a sixth end electrically connected to the light emitting device, **wherein the first active device switches all of the active-type light emitting devices simultaneously; and**
- 15 a storage capacitor having a first electrode electrically connected to the third end of the first active device and the fourth end of the active-type light emitting devices, and a second electrode electrically connected to the source of first potential end.
- 20 According to Fig. 5 of the present invention, each pixel 52 is connected to its corresponded scanning line 48 and data line 50, and receives corresponding signals via the scanning line 48 and the data line 50. As shown in Fig. 6 of the present invention, each pixel 52 comprises a storage capacitor 54, a first active device 56, and a plurality of active-type light emitting devices 58. Each of the active-type light emitting devices 58

further comprises a second active device 60 and a light emitting device 62. Additionally, the first active device 56 and the second active device are thin film transistors (TFT).

Please refer to paragraph [0024], when the scanning line driving circuit 44 inputs a scanning signal into the gate electrode 56a of the first active device 56 through the scanning line 48. At the same time, the data line driving circuit 50 inputs a corresponding data signal into the drain electrode 56b of the first active device 56 for turning on each of the second active device 60 and charging the storage capacitor 54 to a first potential. Since each of the second active device 60 is turned on, the potential source 64 supplies a driving current to each of the light emitting devices 62 via the second active device 60 to make the light emitting devices 62 radiate light beams. Therefore, when a signal is input, the first active device 56 switches all of the active-type light emitting device 58 simultaneously.

Compared to the present invention, when the control units input signals to turn on the light emitting area, each of the light-emitting area is controlled independently by the switching transistor 13a-d. Therefore, each switching transistors 13a-d is incapable of turning on all of the light emitting area at the same time individually.

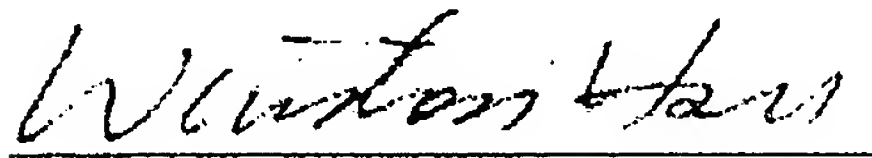
The cited reference, Friend, does not suggest the desirability of the claimed invention. In *In re Kotzab*, there was no finding "as to the specific understanding or principle within the knowledge of the skilled artisan" that would have provided the motivation to use a single sensor as the system to control more than one valve. 217 F.3d at 1371, 55 USPQ2d at 1318, discussed in the MPEP 2143.01. Similarly, there is no motivation to use an active device to switch multiple light emitting devices simultaneously in this case. Hence, *prima facie* case of obviousness can not be established for the claimed invention. In the reasons of above, the amended claims 1 and 11 should be patentable over Friend et al.

In addition, claims 2-10 are dependent on claim 1, and claims 12-18 are dependent on claim 11, respectively, and should be allowable if claims 1 and 11 are found allowable. Reconsideration of claim 1-18 is respectfully requested.

5 Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,

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